State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1991-92—Continued

	1991-92 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$570,589	−6%
Morgan St U	31,252	−4
St Mary's C of Maryland	10,039	+13
Community colleges	132,630	+12
Aid to private colleges	28,388	+18
Student aid	22,239	+11
Other	9,749	n/c
Total	**$804,886**	**−2%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
Total	**$583,569**	**−28%**
MICHIGAN		
Total	**$1,541,648**	**+9%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota System	$449,639	+2%
State universities	183,134	+9
Area voc-tech insts	164,516	−1
Community colleges	99,486	+13
Mayo Medical Sch	985	−5
Student aid	86,512	+16
Other	11,157	n/c
Total	**$995,429**	**+5%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$103,623	−3%
Mississippi St U	86,402	−7
U of Southern Mississippi	45,967	−7
Jackson St U	18,358	−6
Delta St U	11,356	−8
Alcorn St U	9,212	+2
Mississippi Valley St U	7,099	−7
Mississippi U for Women	6,965	−3
Community colleges	69,383	−5
Vocational education	47,168	−1
Student aid	2,073	−5
Other	4,705	n/c
Total	**$412,311**	**−5%**
MISSOURI		
Total	**$569,257**	**−2%**
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$53,125	+23%
University of Montana	34,849	+24
Eastern Montana C	12,913	+21
C of Mineral Science & Tech	9,785	+18
Northern Montana C	7,156	+9
Western Montana C	4,112	+13
Community colleges	3,816	+19
Student aid	4,994	+9
Other	1,160	n/c
Total	**$131,910**	**+21%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$281,705	+15%
Wayne St C	9,144	+15
Chadron St C	8,510	+14
Peru St C	4,664	+11
Tech CC's	33,129	+23
Student aid	1,896	+25
Other	1,058	n/c
Total	**$340,106**	**+16%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$131,058	+31%
Community colleges	41,637	+47
Other	19,078	n/c
Total	**$191,773**	**+31%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$40,789	+10%
Plymouth St C	7,373	+4
Keene St C	6,945	+12
New Hampshire Tech Inst	4,937	+3
Sch for Lifelong Learning	893	+30
Voc-tech colleges	11,034	+7
Student aid	437	−4
Other	2,767	n/c
Total	**$75,175**	**+9%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$249,077	−1%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	161,855	0
New Jersey Inst of Tech	40,541	−2
Montclair St C	35,866	−3
William Paterson C	31,799	−2
Trenton St C	30,211	−4
Glassboro St C	28,624	−1
Kean C of New Jersey	28,562	−4
Jersey City St C	26,063	−3
Stockton St C	16,797	−1
Ramapo C of New Jersey	15,590	−4
Thomas A Edison St C	3,706	+1
Community colleges	82,005	−11
Aid to private colleges	20,120	−15
Student aid	117,688	+25
Other	243,928	n/c
Total	**$1,132,432**	**+1%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$143,240	+17%
New Mexico St U	90,903	+15
NEW MEXICO—Continued		
Eastern New Mexico U	$21,830	+14%
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	15,990	+11
New Mexico Highlands U	11,597	+10
Western New Mexico U	8,190	+15
Community colleges	15,920	+27
Vocational-technical schools	25,396	+24
Student aid	13,822	+43
Other	2,490	n/c
Total	**$349,378**	**+18%**
NEW YORK		
St U of New York		
University centers	$570,959	−17%
Medical centers	103,812	−66
Colleges of arts and science	359,544	+4
Statutory colleges	126,364	+5
Specialized colleges	82,075	+4
University-wide programs	67,773	n/c
Ag and tech colleges	108,492	+3
Fringe benefits	266,483	−15
Cornell land script	35	0
Less SUNY student fees	−440,355	−11
SUNY total	1,245,182	−21
Cornell cooperative extension	3,015	−5
Community colleges	394,481	+18
City U of New York	574,074	−10
Aid to private colleges	118,025	−35
Student aid	409,588	−5
Other	16,354	n/c
Total	**$2,760,719**	**−13%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$259,663	−1%
North Carolina St U	233,420	0
East Carolina U	124,495	+5
Charlotte	55,999	+2
Greensboro	54,535	0
Appalachian St U	51,958	0
NC A&T St U	37,490	+5
Western Carolina U	34,952	+3
Wilmington	32,048	+2
NC Central U	27,472	+4
Fayetteville St U	18,420	+11
Asheville	16,433	+7
Winston-Salem St U	15,960	0
Pembroke St U	16,077	+6
Elizabeth City St U	15,210	+5
NC Sch of the Arts	7,871	−3
NC Memorial Hospital	37,755	+9
CC's and tech insts	339,783	−7
Student aid	47,082	−4
Other	19,197	n/c
Total	**$1,445,790**	**−1%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	$53,486	+13%
North Dakota St U	51,386	+10
ND St C of Science	9,565	+6
Minot St U	8,791	+1
Bismarck St C	5,219	+57
Dickinson St U	4,772	+3
Valley City St U	4,162	+8
Mayville St U	3,222	+7
Student aid	1,710	+25
Other	3,225	n/c
Total	**$145,535**	**+12%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$316,443	+2%
U of Cincinnati	141,267	+1
Ohio U	81,927	+11
U of Akron	77,796	+1
Kent St U	70,561	+4
U of Toledo	69,624	+10
Bowling Green St U	59,933	0
Wright St U	59,107	−1
Cleveland St U	58,083	+7
Miami U	50,230	+1
Youngstown St U	41,493	0
Medical C of Ohio	26,554	0
Central St U	13,011	−3
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	12,724	−3
Shawnee St U	11,521	+7
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,038	−11
Community colleges	113,479	+11
Technical colleges	78,090	+15
University branches	51,408	−3
Student aid	85,060	+11
Other	36,729	n/c
Total	**$1,460,068**	**+2%**
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma St U	$150,146	+19%
U of Oklahoma	149,501	+20
Central St U	28,486	+20
Northeastern St U	20,550	+19
Southwestern Oklahoma St U	15,598	+21
Cameron U	13,010	+19
East Central U	11,624	+19
Southeastern Oklahoma St U	11,332	+19
Langston U	7,281	+17
Northwestern St U	5,236	+19
U of Science & Arts	4,587	+19
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	4,545	+17
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
Community colleges	$87,961	+20%
Other	32,420	n/c
Total	**$542,277**	**+20%**
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$112,383	+13%
U of Oregon	66,535	+9
Oregon Health Sciences U	66,328	+23
Portland St U	44,636	+11
Southern Oregon St C	15,387	+8
Western Oregon St C	13,646	+10
Oregon Inst of Tech	13,383	+7
Eastern Oregon St C	9,405	+9
Community colleges	97,347	+40
Student aid	13,176	+7
Other	14,096	n/c
Total	**$466,322**	**+18%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$258,679	+9%
Temple U	142,796	+9
U of Pittsburgh	139,960	+9
Lincoln U	10,242	+8
St System of Higher Education	373,625	n/c
Private, state-aided insts	77,975	+2
Community colleges	115,422	+19
Thaddeus Stevens Sch of Tech	4,363	+1
Other	360,171	n/c
Total	**$1,483,233**	**+8%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$54,278	−19%
Rhode Island C	25,093	−19
CC of Rhode Island	22,877	−14
Student aid	9,337	−7
Other	4,543	n/c
Total	**$116,128**	**−17%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$177,460	+3%
Clemson U	123,144	+5
Medical U of South Carolina	113,935	+5
C of Charleston	21,034	+5
Winthrop C	19,430	0
South Carolina St C	18,851	−5
Citadel Military C of SC	13,203	−2
Francis Marion C	12,296	−2
Lander C	8,064	−3
Aid to private-college students	17,625	0
Student aid	840	−24
Community colleges	105,634	+11
Other	2,710	n/c
Total	**$634,226**	**+4%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$39,667	+12%
U of South Dakota	35,114	+20
South Dakota Sch of Mines and Technology	9,360	+12
Northern St U	8,774	+8
Black Hills St U	6,805	+15
Dakota St U	4,987	+12
Vocational education	7,813	+20
Student aid	479	0
Other	7,107	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−22,833	+15
Total	**$97,273**	**+13%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$273,640	−5%
St U System		
Memphis	69,476	−6
East Tennessee	49,535	−4
Middle Tennessee	42,823	+1
Tennessee Technological U	29,645	−7
Tennessee	23,702	−4
Austin Peay	16,519	+1
Community colleges	107,120	+4
Area voc-tech schools	23,728	−5
Student aid	13,516	+3
Other	42,698	n/c
Total	**$692,402**	**−2%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas System	$979,574	+6%
Texas A&M U System	383,974	+9
U of Houston System	143,516	+9
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	44,700	+8
Sam Houston St U	27,858	+11
Angelo St U	13,063	+9
Sul Ross St U	8,104	+18
Lamar U System	34,008	+3
Texas Tech U	129,821	+8
U of North Texas	97,148	+10
Texas St Tech Inst	48,274	+4
Texas Woman's U	33,811	+9
Stephen F Austin St U	28,468	+4
Texas Southern U	25,178	+6
East Texas St U	23,442	+7
Midwestern St U	11,062	+5
Baylor C of Medicine and Dentistry	43,317	−4
Community colleges	558,165	+9
Other	188,327	n/c
Total	**$2,821,810**	**+8%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$131,681	+6%
Utah St U	73,350	+11
Weber St C	36,488	+13
Southern Utah St C	12,177	+13
Dixie C	7,159	+13
Snow C	6,859	+16
C of Eastern Utah	6,662	+19
Salt Lake CC	25,735	+42
Utah Valley CC	15,048	+17
Other	4,402	n/c
Total	**$319,561**	**+9%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$27,064	−5%
State colleges	15,035	−2
Student aid	12,735	+3
Other	908	n/c
Total	**$55,742**	**−3%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Commonwealth U	$162,478	−2%
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	160,242	−7
U of Virginia	149,956	−9
George Mason U	54,357	−2
Old Dominion U	45,514	−7
C of William and Mary	43,055	−7
James Madison U	30,084	−10
Radford U	24,911	−7
Norfolk St U	20,297	−19
Virginia St U	13,797	−10
Longwood C	10,485	−6
Mary Washington C	9,699	−9
Christopher Newport C	9,305	−3
Virginia Military Inst	8,869	−11
Community colleges	175,107	−4
Student aid	54,065	+17
Other	57,891	n/c
Total	**$1,030,112**	**−5%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$268,880	+8%
Washington St U	154,113	+14
Western Washington U	44,080	+13
Eastern Washington U	39,746	+11
Central Washington U	34,272	+14
Evergreen St C	21,338	+13
Spokane Joint Center	306	n/c
Community colleges	295,700	+14
Other	39,749	n/c
Total	**$898,184**	**+13%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
St U System		
West Virginia U	$145,223	+9%
Marshall U	41,541	+12
West Virginia C of Graduate Studies	5,843	+8
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	5,247	+5
Other	1,997	n/c
St C System		
Fairmont St C	12,444	+15
West Virginia St C	9,806	+9
West Virginia Inst of Technology	9,791	+7
West Liberty St C	8,211	+7
Shepherd C	7,798	+12
Concord C	6,590	+8
Glenville St C	5,595	+9
Bluefield St C	5,471	+11
West Virginia Northern CC	4,287	+10
Southern West Virginia CC	4,111	+13
Other	970	n/c
Student aid	4,545	+14
Other	1,971	n/c
Less dedicated lottery proceeds	−3,520	+63
Total	**$277,921**	**+10%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$269,490	+7%
Milwaukee	88,738	+8
Oshkosh	33,427	+9
Eau Claire	32,631	+8
Stevens Point	28,060	+8
Whitewater	27,854	+6
La Crosse	26,574	+8
Stout	24,687	+7
River Falls	18,978	+7
Platteville	18,766	+10
Parkside	17,123	+9
Green Bay	15,463	+6
Superior	10,418	+8
Two-year centers	23,319	+14
Extension	45,466	+9
Systemwide programs	21,440	+15
Vocational and adult education	110,827	+10
Medical C of Wisconsin	6,434	+12
Student aid	43,642	+14
Total	**$863,337**	**+9%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$78,771	+3%
Community colleges	44,279	+17
Other	1,853	n/c
Total	**$124,902**	**+8%**

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"What we found out down here was that Harvard doesn't have the answers."

State Republican Party chairman, on the defeat of Gov. Buddy Roemer in Louisiana: A28

"Besides, what do you talk about? The guys are always talking about sports, and we don't follow baseball and football that much."

A student from Korea, on fitting in at an American college: A45

"It's my sense that higher education, at least for the time being, must fight a rear-guard action and focus on damage control because of the erosion of public confidence."

A director of university relations, on the Presidential campaign: A30

"If I had it to do all over, I'd do it all the same way, except maybe I'd talk a little louder."

Former Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos, on his Cabinet tenure: A32

"It's not surprising, considering what's been happening in K through 12 education."

Author of a report that says students are poorly prepared for college: A38

"I wouldn't touch that job with a 10-foot pole."

A college president, on Auburn U.'s presidency: A41

"Compliance with civil-rights laws does not require institutions to wait until the marshal is at the door before they act to eliminate discrimination."

American Council on Education president, on the dangers of U.S. intervention in accreditation: A52

"Barnard seems to have a new agenda for the center and I'm not privy to it."

Former head of the college's Center for Research on Women: A16

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BILL INGRAM, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Budget Cuts in Maryland Draw Student Protest

Angered by state budget cuts that led to the cancellation of some classes and course sections, student protesters at the University of Maryland at College Park blocked highway traffic last week for more than two hours: Story on Page A28.

Academic Leaders Predict Major Changes for Higher Education in Recession's Wake

A big challenge: tradeoffs between student access and academic quality

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

As AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES struggle with recession and retrenchment, many academic leaders sense that much more is under way than a temporary or cyclic turn for the worse.

Whatever may happen to the overall economy in the months ahead, these observers say, it is already clear that higher education will never return to the boom days of the 1980's. At a minimum, they say, many institutions—both public and private—are headed for a probing reassessment and realignment of what they can or should be, whom they should serve, and how they should attempt to handle all the tasks expected of them.

"Nationally we are going through a turning point," says James Yackel, chancellor of Purdue University–Calumet. "I don't know anyone who feels that funding for higher education is going to be back at its previous levels once the recession and the financial pressures it brings have been resolved."

At Least One Goal Likely to Suffer

Many academic leaders perceive that, even after the economy improves, their institutions will confront a major challenge involving tradeoffs between student access and academic quality. At least one of those traditional goals is likely to suffer, officials say, because neither state appropriations nor tuition rates will grow enough to finance them both as substantially as in the past.

A related view is that, almost apart from the recession itself, higher education is at a point when many of its basic characteristics are changing—or about to change.

Many university leaders acknowledge that at least some of the anticipated changes are a consequence of academe's weakened public image. They say it is difficult to protect their budgets in the face of extensive public dissatisfaction not only with rising tuition, but also with alleged collusion by some institutions in setting students' financial-aid awards, claims of excessive overhead charges to the federal government, and reports of research fraud.

Regardless of where the responsibility lies, academic leaders point to a system in flux. Among the changes they foresee:

- More and more students will be squeezed out of four-year institutions and into community colleges. Currently about half of all entering freshmen are attending two-year institutions.
- As the enrollment pattern shifts, the quality and scope of instruction at community colleges, which are already reeling from demands to provide basic education to "underprepared" students, will assume growing importance. Although two-year colleges have won praise for helping many students prepare for transfer to four-year institutions, some analysts fear that a growing proportion of undergraduates may receive a limited and largely vocational education, with little of the broad preparation that employment experts say will be needed for long-term success.
- A shortage of new Ph.D. holders, combined with widespread retirements among senior faculty members, will damage instruction at four-year colleges and universities. The traditional scholarly underpinnings of the curriculum will decline as institutions are forced to hire more instructors who are comparatively uninvolved in academic research or other efforts to stay current in their fields.
- Many short-term attempts by colleges to get past the country's latest economic downturn will strike at the heart of their

Continued on Page A35

MARGINALIA

On a campus map that the College of William and Mary provides to visitors, location No. 42 is identified as "Natural Wildlife Refuse."

■

From a report on "Faculty and Staff Participation in Volunteer Service," prepared for the California Campus Compact:

"Senior faculty in at least one department agree that they do not see volunteer community service as part of their job description and, therefore, do not expect the University to support volunteering. . . .

"Again, we live with many constraints because we are a public institution and therefore must be careful not to appear to be misusing taxpayers' dollars for anything other than education."

Gotcha.

■

From a biographical sketch of Bob Bindon, in the sports magazine of John Abbott College in Montreal:

"After eight years as an Islander assistant coach, Bob is entering his sixth year as head coach. . . .

"Bob is concerned with the total development of the football—academic and physical. . . ."

Pass-fail?

■

From the fall catalogue of the University of Missouri Press:

"It is highly unusual for a university professor to enter the limelight. But when word spread that an English professor at the University of Connecticut was the model for teacher John Keating, played by Robin Williams, in the movie *Dead Poets Society*, Samuel F. Pickering, Jr., became a celebrity.

"But politics and celebrity of sorts haven't phased him much."

That's too bad.

■

Ad in the Farmington (N. M.) *Daily Times:*

"LIBRARY BAR CODER (Part-time—Temporary) 15 Positions available. The Bar Coders will assist with the library automation project. Duties consisting of matching and verifying the labels and applying the labels and applying the labels. Work will be repetitive and intensive. . . ."

And repetitive and intensive and repetitive and intensive.

■

From *The Campus Pulse*, a weekly at the University of Wyoming:

"Cindy Christopher, an accounting technician in the Office of Extension Classes, is the University of Wyoming Outstanding Staff Employee for the third quarter. . . .

"For her honor, Christopher will receive a certificate, a bouquet of flowers and lunch with President Terry Roark for lunch."

Yum, yum.

—C.G.

In Brief

U. of Cal. president announces he'll resign

BERKELEY, CAL. — David P. Gardner, president of the University of California System, told the Board of Regents last week that he was stepping down after eight years in office.

He attributed his decision to resign next October to the death of his wife earlier this year. He said they had served in a "partnership" and "without her I cannot remain as president."

Mr. Gardner, who served in other administrative positions in California, led the system during years of major budget increases in the mid-1980's, and, more recently, years of retrenchment and budget cuts.

Mr. Gardner also headed the Reagan Administration's National Commission on Excellence in Education, which warned in a 1983 report, "A Nation at Risk," that the country needed to improve its public schools. ■

Strikes staged on two campuses

AMHERST, MASS.—Graduate-student employees at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst went on strike last week, forcing dozens of classes to be canceled.

The 2,200 graduate students, who teach almost 60 per cent of the undergraduate classes on the campus and do research, have been seeking better wages and job security since organizing into a union last year.

The clerical workers' union at Columbia University, which represents approximately 1,000 employees, also went on strike last week, demanding higher wages and better benefits. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Baptists vote to give Baylor U. more control over governance

WACO, TEX.—In a major victory for Baylor University, Baptist leaders voted last week to approve an agreement giving state Baptists only minimal control over the university.

Conservative Baptists had run an aggressive campaign to block the move. But 59 per cent of the delegates attending the annual meeting of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, including Baylor's President Herbert H. Reynolds (*above*), voted in favor of the agreement.

The arrangement will allow only 25 per cent of Baylor's regents to be chosen by the convention, which previously elected all of the members. Baylor regents will fill the remaining slots. Mr. Reynolds sought to reassure delegates that the university's mission will remain unchanged. "Baylor is going to be O.K.," Mr. Reynolds said. "It is not the convention that makes us Christian, but our commitment to Jesus Christ."

Another Baptist-affiliated university was less successful last week in defending a change in its charter. The South Carolina Baptist Convention voted to sue Furman University over its decision last year to reduce the convention's role in selecting trustees. ■

Center files suit against U. of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—A class-action lawsuit has been filed against the University of Pennsylvania, alleging that it violated an agreement to award a certain number of scholarships to needy students from Philadelphia's city schools. A 1977 city ordinance stipulates that the university award 125 four-year scholarships annually to city students to attend the institution, according to the lawsuit filed by the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. The aid is in return for land the city provided the university for campus operations.

According to the lawsuit, the university should have awarded 500 four-year scholarships—or 125 per year—over the last four years. But Pennsylvania gave only about 125 such scholarships in that time.

Stephen T. Golding, the university's budget director, said the institution would fight the lawsuit. "We have been in compliance," he said. The ordinance, he said, requires the campus to provide 125 grants to city students "at any given time," and not per year. ■

BIAR ORRELL, THE HERALD SUN

Ad denying the Holocaust sparks controversy at Duke

DURHAM, N.C.—About 400 students and professors rallied outside Duke University Chapel last week (*above*) to protest a full-page advertisement in the student newspaper that said the Holocaust had never occurred. The ad was paid for by the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, which has asked papers on several campuses to run it.

Professors and students at Duke, who said the ad was racist, demanded that the paper apologize for publishing it. The history department placed its own ad to refute the statements about the Holocaust. The university's president said the paper had simply observed principles of free speech. ■

Corrections, clarification

■ The Nuclear Medicine Institute of the University of Findlay appeared on a list of colleges that the Education Department said had default rates that would disqualify them from participating in federal student-aid programs (*The Chronicle*, July 24.) The department now says the institution should not have been on the list.

■ A series of photographs that appeared in *The Chronicle* (November 6, Page A22) should have been credited to the Granger Collection.

■ A story about the effect on women of university cutbacks (*The Chronicle*, November 13) may have left an incorrect impression about a proposal at the University of Iowa. The proposed cutbacks would affect only the university's master's-degree programs in economics, finance, and management sciences, not its doctoral programs. ■

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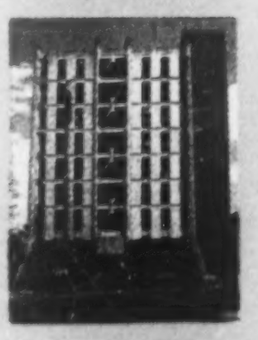
Mississippi's Public Universities

THE STATE AT A GLANCE

- **Population:** 2,573,216 (36% black)
- **Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students at public 4-year institutions:** 31%
- **Total state appropriations for higher education:** $412,311,000
- **Rank among states in total appropriations:** 32
- **2-year change in appropriations:** –5%
- **10-year change in appropriations:** +37%

Historically black institutions

1 ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman
Founded 1871
Enrollment: 3,204
Black students: 95%
State appropriation: $9,212,000
2-year change: +2%

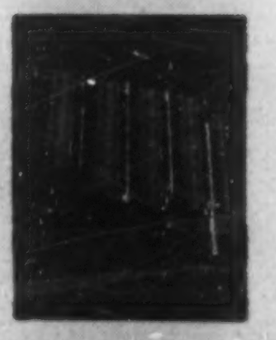


2 JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY
Jackson
Founded 1877
Enrollment: 5,969
Black students: 94%
State appropriation: $18,358,000
2-year change: –6%

3 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY
Itta Bena
Founded 1946
Enrollment: 2,052
Black students: 100%
State appropriation: $7,099,000
2-year change: –7%

Predominantly white institutions

4 DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY
Cleveland
Founded 1924
Enrollment: 3,513
Black students: 23%
State appropriation: $11,356,000
2-year change: –8%



5 MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
Starkville
Founded 1878
Enrollment: 12,535
Black students: 12%
State appropriation: $86,402,000
2-year change: –7%

6 MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN
Columbus
Founded 1884
Enrollment: 1,969
Black students: 19%
State appropriation: $6,965,000
2-year change: –3%

7 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
Oxford
Founded 1844
Enrollment: 10,317
Black students: 9%
State appropriation: $103,623,000
2-year change: –3%

8 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
Hattiesburg
Founded 1910
Enrollment: 11,942
Black students: 14%
State appropriation: $45,967,000
2-year change: –7%

Notes: The appropriations figures for Mississippi State University, the University of Mississippi, and the University of Southern Mississippi include funds for research programs. The figures for the University of Mississippi include money for a teaching hospital. Appropriations figures for the other five institutions represent only funds related to academic instruction.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Illinois State U. Center for Higher Education, Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning

Justices Appear Split as High Court Hears Desegregation Case

Future of black colleges at stake in appeal on Mississippi's policy

By SCOTT JASCHIK
WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court heard arguments last week in a college desegregation case that is expected to lead to a landmark decision defining the obligations of states to end past discrimination against black students and historically black colleges.

Before a packed courtroom, lawyers for the federal government, civil-rights organizations, and the State of Mississippi jousted with each other and tried to answer the justices' questions.

It is difficult to predict the opinions of justices based on the questions they ask during arguments. But the questioning did suggest that the Court was divided on the issue of public black colleges.

Justice Antonin Scalia, and to a lesser degree Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, criticized the practice of desegregating public-college systems by improving the programs and facilities of public black colleges.

That practice has been the centerpiece of many state desegregation plans, and black-college leaders say it is essential to their institutions' survival.

O'Connor and Thomas Seem Skeptical

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Justice Clarence Thomas appeared skeptical of the statements of the Mississippi lawyer when he argued that the state no longer had an obligation to provide special support to its public black colleges.

In their questioning, the justices also expressed interest in the legal standards used to determine when a state has desegregated and the effect of various college admissions policies on the enrollment of black students.

The case before the Supreme Court is an appeal of a 1990 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. That court, in finding that Mississippi's public colleges were desegregated, said state officials were "discontinuing prior discriminatory practices and adopting race-neutral policies and procedures."

The Justice Department and civil-rights groups appealed the decision, saying it conflicted with other federal-court rulings that required states to demonstrate that they had taken specific steps not only to remedy past discrimination, but also to promote equal opportunity in higher education.

Outcome May Affect Other States

The Supreme Court has never ruled on a state higher-education desegregation case, so the outcome is expected to affect all of the Southern and border states that once practiced legal segregation.

Much of the attention on the case has centered on public black colleges. The black institutions, which generally received minimal state support in the era of *de jure* segregation, have received extra state funds for new buildings and programs

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